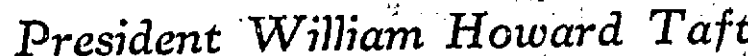


**Ex-President Roosevelt Leaves For Oyster Bay On The  
Afternoon Train---Taft Reviews The  
Big Parade.**

	Name	Born	Inaugured	Politics	State	Died	Age
			Year				
1	George Washington	1732	1789	67	Fed.	Virginia	1799 07
2	John Adams	1735	1797	62	Fed.	Mass.	1826 90
3	Thomas Jefferson	1743	1801	58	Rep.	Virginia	1826 83
4	James Madison	1751	1809	58	Rep.	Virginia	1836 86
5	James Monroe	1758	1817	59	Rep.	Virginia	1831 73
6	John Quincy Adams	1767	1825	58	Rep.	Mass.	1848 80
7	Andrew Jackson	1767	1829	62	Dem.	Tenn.	1845 78
8	Martin Van Buren	1782	1837	55	Dem.	New York	1862 79
9	Wm. H. Harrison	1773	1841	68	Whig	Ohio	1843 69
10	John Tyler	1790	1841	51	Dem.	Virginia	1862 72
11	James K. Polk	1795	1845	50	Dem.	Tenn.	1849 53
12	Zachary Taylor	1784	1848	65	Whig	Virginia	1850 65
13	Millard Fillmore	1800	1850	50	Whig	New York	1874 74
14	Franklin Pierce	1804	1853	49	Dem.	N. H.	1869 64
15	James Buchanan	1791	1857	66	Dem.	Penn.	1863 77
16	Abraham Lincoln	1809	1861	52	Rep.	Illinois	1865 56
17	Andrew Johnson	1808	1865	57	Rep.	Tenn.	1875 66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1822	1869	47	Rep.	D. C.	1885 63
19	R. B. Hayes	1822	1877	54	Rep.	Ohio	1893 70
20	James A. Garfield	1831	1881	49	Rep.	Ohio	1881 49
21	Chester A. Arthur	1830	1881	51	Rep.	New York	1886 56
22	Grover Cleveland	1837	1885	48	Dem.	New York	1908 71
23	Benjamin Harrison	1833	1889	55	Rep.	Indiana	1901 67
24	Grover Cleveland	1837	1893	56	Dem.	New York	1908 71
25	William McKinley	1843	1897	54	Rep.	Ohio	1901 58
26	Theo. Roosevelt	1858	1901	43	Rep.	New York	....
27	William H. Taft	1867	1903	35	Rep.	Ohio	....

responded to the mighty burst of  
cheers that greeted his appearance  
in the chamber where he was to  
take the oath of office as president

organizations from President Taft's home state. From Utica, the home of Vice President Shorman, came the Sherman Scouts and the Utica Un-



has purchased a fine trotting stand  
ard bred mare from the L. A. Down  
stables at West Libertyville, Iowa.

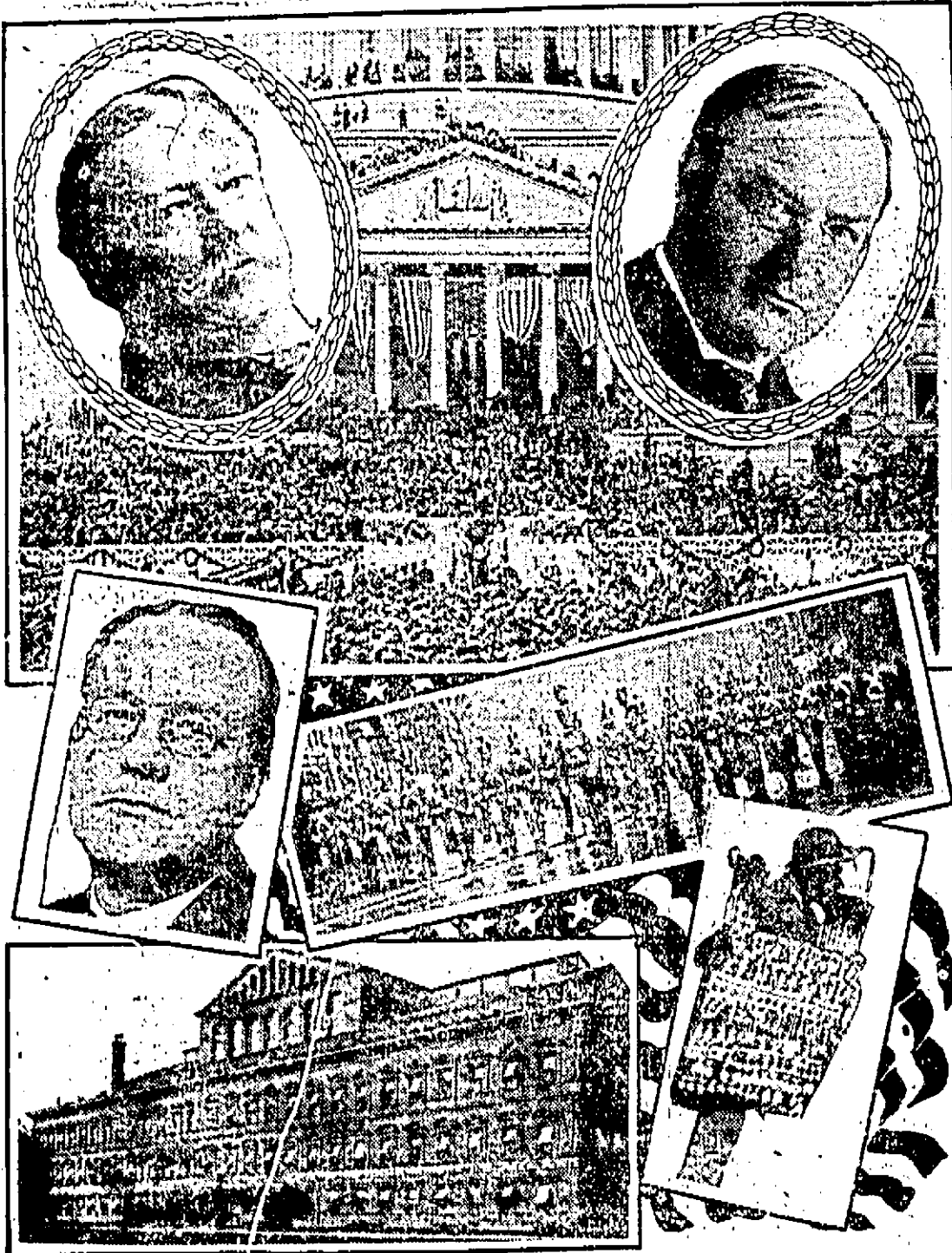
1. yesterday and inspected the  
H National. He is looking over the  
Rock County bank today.

Friday evening, March 5. The subject will be Socialism.

Washington and Lincoln memorial. A very pleasant evening was spent.

A meeting with them before their departure.





TYPICAL INANGURATION SCENES AND FAMILIAR FACES.

President Taft, Vice President Sherman. Scene during the taking of the oath of office by the president. West Point cadets on parade. Edward J. Stollwagen, chairman of the inauguration committee, Pension building, where the inaugural ball is held, and the ever-present street vendor of budges.

Dainty, Delightful, Toilet Preparations



You cannot afford to take chances with "any old kind" of toilet preparations. For, remember, these articles when scientifically prepared, are helpful and beautiful, but when cheaply made, they are dangerous. E. BURNHAM'S HAIR AND SCALP TONIC. Cures dandruff, prevents hair falling out and promotes its growth. E. BURNHAM'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER. (Not a dye), but will gradually change gray hair and faded hair to its original youthful color. It keeps the hair in a beautiful state, and from the scalp from becoming itchy. E. BURNHAM'S HYGIENIC SKIN FOOD. Will restore roundness and contour to the face, free the skin from pimples, blackheads, moles, freckles, etc. E. BURNHAM'S COARSE PORE LOTION. For softening the skin, removing comedones and pimples. E. BURNHAM'S CUCUMBER CREAM. An excellent preparation for softening, whitening and purifying the skin. E. BURNHAM'S AROMATIC ASTRINGENT. For bleaching and purifying the skin and removing blemishes. E. BURNHAM'S TAN AND FRECKLE LOTION. Will remove tan and freckles and keep the skin smooth and white. E. BURNHAM'S GENUINE GOLDEN HAIR WASH. Makes any shade of hair lighter by a single application. For sale by E. B. HEIMSTREET.

E. BURNHAM The Largest Manufacturer in the World of Hair Goods and Toilet Requisites. Wholesale: 87-89 Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL. Retail: 70-72 State St., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Thin Beyond Belief. A stalwart Irish soldier, after being in active service for some time, became greatly reduced in weight until he was so weak that he could hardly stand. Then he was invalided home. On his arrival in England, just as he stepped from the train, one of his old friends rushed up to him. "Well, well, Pat," he said, "I am glad to see you're back from the front!" "I know I'm getting thin," but I never thought you could see that much," rejoined Pat. When Success Came. "Was he a drinking man?" asked counsel of a woman who was testifying on the stand in regard to the habits of her husband. "Well," was the reply, "for the first six months after our marriage he didn't drink any to speak of, but after that he drank to great success."

Save money—read advertisements.



What music composer? RHEUMATIC FOLKS. Are You Sure Your Kidneys Are Well? Many rheumatic attacks are due to uric acid in the blood. But the duty of the kidneys is to remove all uric acid from the blood. If a person's kidneys are inactive, uric acid collects in the blood. Don't dally with uric acid solutions. You might get on all right with them, but until you cure the kidneys you will never get well. Don't's Kidney Pills not only remove uric acid, but cure the kidneys and then all danger from uric acid is ended. Here is Janesville testimony to prove it. Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, living at 250 West Bluff St., Janesville, Wis., says: "It is with pleasure that I give my name to be published in recommendation of so valuable and reliable a remedy as Don't's Kidney Pills. I have used them and know they do all that is claimed for them. I suffered a great deal during the past ten years from rheumatism and kidney disorder. Since I began taking Don't's Kidney Pills I am feeling much better. I am never without the remedy which I procured from the People's Drug Co. I hope others who suffer from any form of kidney trouble will try Don't's Kidney Pills." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMahon Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Don't's—and take no other.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE. Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.

STILWELL'S DREAM. Our modern poet exhorts, "Do noble things, not dream them all day long." But it is always the dreamer who does great things. His dream is necessary to the progress of the world, to make the wheels go round. Columbus dreamed of the land on the other side and found it. Napoleon dreamed of empire and won it. Savonarola dreamed of reform and died for it. Lincoln dreamed of a nation saved and saved it. It must be so. The dream must be a vision of greater things. It must lure to brighter worlds and point the way. And then the dreamer must go out and make his dream come true.

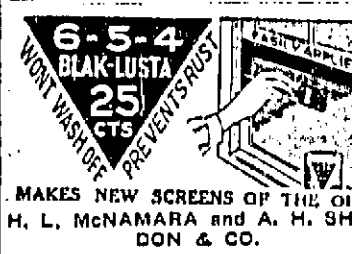
The great dreamer writes the great book, builds the impossible bridge over the chasm, lays a path for thought on the bottom of the sea, sends the message through the voidless air. There was a man of Kansas City whose name was Stilwell. Stilwell dreamed a dream of an air line of steel from the grasslands of the middle west direct to the gulf. They called it "Stilwell's dream." The money-grubbers of Wall street laughed at it.

When the financiers of this country turned their back on Stilwell's vision of direct communication with the gulf he went to Holland and told his dream to the Dutch capitalists. They furnished the money. The Kansas City and Southern railroad was built. Stilwell's dream came true. To be sure, he was cheated out of his hard earned share in the road, but the road is there, the direct fulfillment of Stilwell's dream.

Then Stilwell dreamed another dream. Again the financiers of the country pronounced his dream a baseless fable. They said it was impractical and absurd. Stilwell wanted to build a railroad from Kansas City through old Mexico to the gulf. It was the old dream from a new point of view. Stilwell's vision has always been the longest one of connecting the great granaries of the west with tidewater, thus saving to the farmers the "long haul" transportation.

Stilwell got the money somehow, and the Kansas City and Orient road is being built. Your dreamer is oftentimes the best utilitarian. His vision makes things come to pass.

The Quality of Courage. There are as many different kinds of courage as there are of cavalry horses. There are as many different kinds of cavalry horses as there are—cavalry horses of any kind whatever. Almost any man will be a hero given the right circumstances. Almost any man will fight if Fate springs the psychic combination on him. What I mean to say is that potentially we're all heroes, we're all cowards.—Edward Marshall, in Metropolitan Magazine.



MAKES NEW SCREENS OF THE OLD. H. L. McNAMARA and A. H. SHELDON & CO.

Cat's Bite May Cause Loss of Hand. As Annie Kromer was walking along the street in Nazareth, Pa., she stooped to pet a stray cat. The beast sprang at her and fastened its teeth in the back of her left hand. Suffering excruciating pain, the girl ran several blocks to her home, with the infuriated cat still hanging on. It had to be killed with a club before it let go its hold. It is feared the girl will lo her hand.

Natural Desire for Beauty. Every woman would rather be beautiful than anything else in the world—over so rich or over so good—or have all the gifts of the fairies.—Thackeray.



New York Styles....

Not the kinds that are shown on the road, but the very latest productions from several of New York's best makers, selected during Mr. Simpson's recent two weeks visit to the market. All the late novelties in Suits, Coats, Waists and Dresses will be arriving by every express from now on, and whether to get posted or to buy you are invited to come and look. This does not mean that the lines are complete but that the showing even today is interesting.

Simpson's GARMENT STORE.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE

First showing in Stein Bloch and L System New Spring Suits

are ready for your inspection

The models are different. The patterns are different.

Exclusively sold here.

Priced \$18.00 to \$30.00

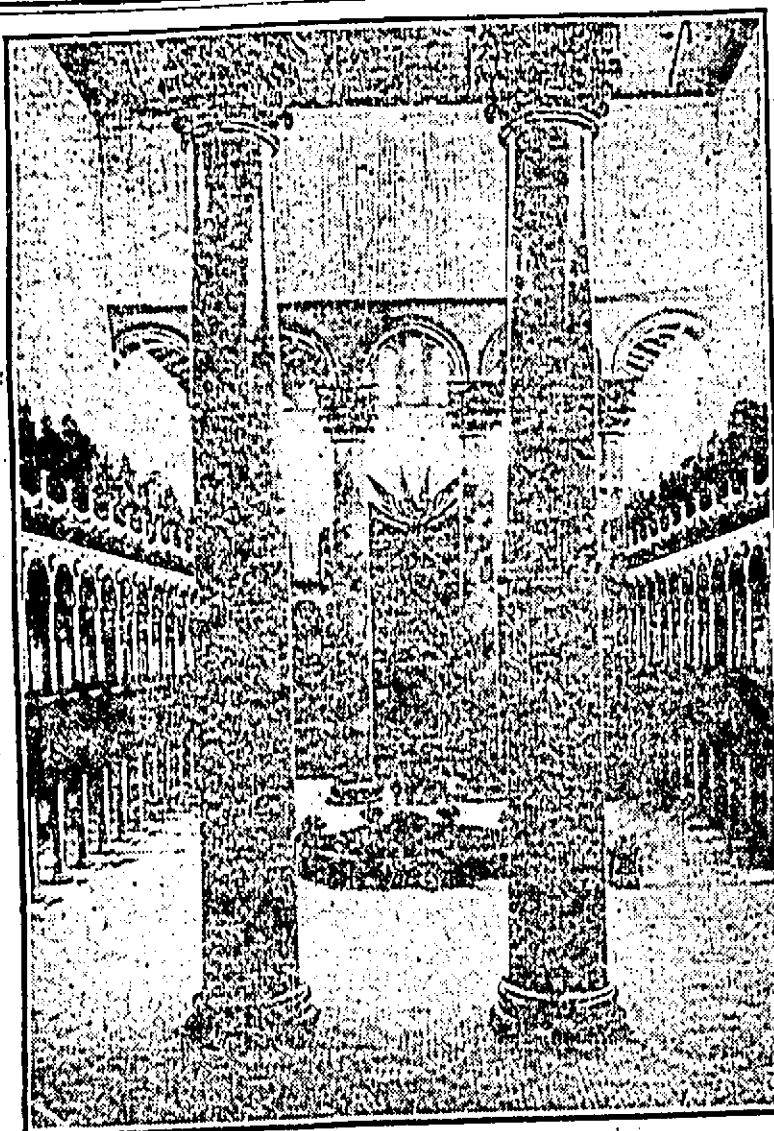
See the display of our new styles in Spring Hats shown in our large display window.



GEORGE. AND HE TRY'S SO HARD TO PLEASE HER







Photograph copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.  
INTERIOR OF MAGNIFICENT PENSION BUILDING, SCENE OF THE INAUGURAL BALL.



THE FOUNDATION FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

(Photo by Walden Fawcett.)  
Line at top—Industry Peace Foundation, made possible by President Roosevelt's donation of the Nobel peace prize awarded him.  
Line at bottom—From left to right, standing: Daniel J. Keefe, Marcus M. Marks, Commissioner Neill, Warren S. Stone. From left to right, seated: Secretary Strauss, Samuel Gompers, Seth Low, Archbishop Ireland and Secretary Wilson.

Active steps are now being taken to inaugurate the work of the recently created foundation for the promotion of industrial peace, one of the most important and most influential new factors that have been introduced into American public life during the present decade. The establishment of this new institution has been made possible by President Roosevelt, and the president believes that the consummation of the plan will result in the creation at Washington of a tribunal that will bear the same relation to international industrial peace that the Hague tribunal bears to international peace.

President Roosevelt suggested the idea of the industrial peace foundation and set the ball rolling by his donation of the Nobel peace prize, which it will be remembered, was awarded to him some time since by the Norwegian parliament's committee. In accepting this monetary prize and explaining that he would devote the money to the establishment of a permanent industrial peace committee, President Roosevelt said:

"The object will be to strive for better and more equitable relations among countrymen who are engaged, whether as capitalists or as wage earners in industrial and agricultural pursuits."

Although the initial move in connection with the new project was taken immediately after congress passed the act to establish the foundation, considerable time has necessarily been consumed in the preliminaries and the active operation of the new institution is but just now in prospect. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss may be said to have been the prime mover in this new undertaking and associated with him are such men as Seth Low of New York, Archbishop Ireland, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Labor; Marcus M. Marks of New York, Labor Commissioner Neill, Warren S. Stone, chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Daniel J. Keefe, formerly president of the International Longshoremen's Association but recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the post of United States commissioner of immigration.

At a recent meeting of the prime movers in this important project it was found that the organic act would require some amendment and steps

were taken to secure this, while a committee on by-laws and regulations was appointed, consisting of Marcus M. Marks, Archbishop Ireland, Samuel Gompers and Commissioner Neill. Another important preliminary is in the hands of Commissioner of Labor Neill, who is now investigating the working of the various state boards of arbitration and conciliation, as well as the industrial arbitration and conciliation boards in other countries—the object being to bring the arbitration and conciliation boards of the several states which have provided for such work in harmonious relation to the industrial peace foundation.

The matter of funds for this ambitious project is also receiving attention. The Nobel peace prize amounts to a little less than \$40,000, and this principal at present is invested in government bonds bearing only 2 per cent interest. It is proposed to interest the public in the hope of raising a fund of \$1,000,000, and this will be invested in permanent securities by the trustees and the income derived will be used to carry on the work of the foundation. It is not improbable that the Nobel idea of giving an annual prize to the person who accomplishes most in the direction of promoting the fraternity of American citizens will be adopted as soon as the foundation fund warrants the award.

The public man who has been instrumental in launching this new tribunal expresses great hope that the foundation will develop into the most efficient body in the country, or indeed in any country in the world, for the promotion of industrial peace. Steps will be taken early in the history of the new organization with a view to preventing further clashes between capital and labor. The fundamental ideas to form a permanent body composed of men presenting all elements, in which capital and labor and the general public will have absolute confidence. When differences arise they will be presented to this body, whose judgement, it is believed, will be final and binding on every interest involved in the controversy.

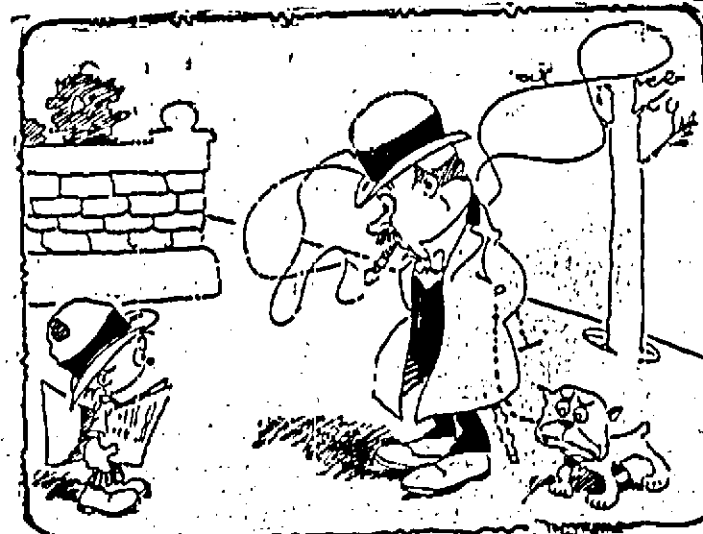
#### Feel Scarcity of Snails.

Snails are becoming extinct in France. Most of them come from vineyards, and the chemical solution with which the vines are sprayed is as fatal to the snails as to the phylloxera. Small farms have been started and produce crops of 1,000,000 for every 200 square feet. But even this fails to fill the orders from Paris.

#### From the Unseen World.

Voices unheard by the outer ear speak to the soul; presences unseen by the eye are yet felt, giving their sympathy and stimulus.—Lillian Whitling.

Save money—read advertisements.



ONE THING AT A TIME.

"What's the news, my boy?"  
"Aw, I ain't got no time for literary pursuits! I'm a business man, I am."

Read the Want Ads.

## Telephone Competition —VS.— Telephone Monopoly

Did you ever stop to consider how much the Rock County Telephone Co. has saved the telephone users of Janesville since it opened for business ten years ago? IT FOOTS UP NEARLY \$300,000 SAVED by the big reduction in rates.

Up to ten years ago the Bell Telephone Co. had had a monopoly here for twenty years. Its rates were \$4.00 per month for a business telephone and \$3.00 per month for residences. During the twenty years it had only increased its list to a few over 300 telephones and the majority of those were business 'phones. Today there are close to 3000 telephones in Janesville—1820 on the Rock County Telephone Co. lines and probably about 1000 on the Bell.

You can have a residence telephone on either line for \$1.00 PER MONTH, but a Rock County Telephone is really worth twice as much as a Bell 'phone because it connects you with double the number of subscribers.

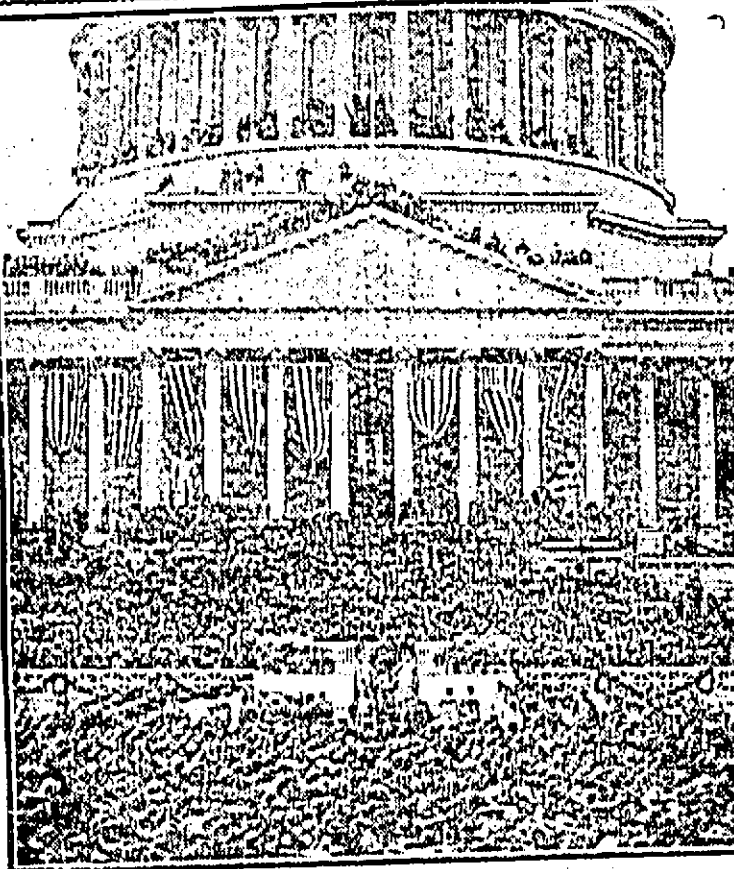
## THINK IT OVER!

Wouldn't you rather have the money you pay for a telephone spent in Janesville, instead of being sent to Boston, where the Bell Telephone is owned? The Rock County Telephone Co. is a home company.

"Buy it in Janesville" by sending us your order and get double the service for the same money.

## ROCK COUNTY TELEPHONE CO.

301 JACKMAN BUILDING



Photograph copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.  
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT AT EAST PORTICO OF CAPITOL



Photograph copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.  
PRESIDENT IN PARADE GUARDED BY SECRET SERVICE MEN.



Photograph copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.  
THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM IN THE PENSION BUILDING DECORATED FOR THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Pie in Boston.  
Dust the pies! Otherwise, according to a member of the board of health, one may devour incongruities.—Boston Transcript.

Grief's Garniture.  
It is a satisfaction to wear deep mourning when the deceased leaves one money to pay for it.—From "An Adventure in Exile" by Richard Duffy.

Save money—read advertisements.

Save money—read advertisements.



See them thinking.  
See them stop.  
Wondering where  
To go to shop!

## Muslin Underwear Specials For Friday and Saturday

Ladies' Nightdresses made of extra good quality muslin, embroidery trimmed, former price was \$1.50 each, to close out ..... \$1.25  
Ladies' Nightdresses, made of fine longcloth, beautifully trimmed in either lace or embroidery, about 1 1/2 doz. odd numbers, were \$1.98, to close out ..... \$1.50  
Ladies' Nightdresses, made of the very best and highest grade materials, extremely handsome styles that sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50 each, special to close ..... \$1.75  
Sample Petticoats, made of fine saten and Heatherbloom. These samples were bought at a reduced price. We have marked them at a saving to you of from 50c to \$1.50 per skirt, according to quality.

## HOLME'S STORE

## SPECIAL FREE OFFER For Friday and Saturday

To introduce Monogram Pork and Beans more generally among our customers and friends we will give a can free in exchange for 8 of our premium tickets. We claim for these Monogram Pork and Beans with tomato sauce the highest standard of excellence, and if you will give them a trial we feel sure that you will be as well satisfied with them as our many patrons who have already tried them.

In preparing Monogram Pork and Beans, the beans are first washed in cold water and then soaked for 12 hours. They are then blanched in boiling water for 5 minutes, and are dipped directly into the cans. The sauce and pork are then added, the cans sealed air tight and placed in a steam retort for 3 hours, where the heat is gradually raised to 240 degrees. The result is a better bean than can be produced at home, and as fine a bean as is on the market. We have every confidence in being able to please you.

## Have You Tried GOLDEN BLEND COFFEE 25c a lb.

In the city of Janesville it is not equalled at the price, nor in many other cities. With each pound we give 2 tickets, and if you will buy the rest of your groceries from this list, the premium tickets accumulate very fast.

### ORDER TODAY FROM THIS LIST AND GET THE MONOGRAM PORK AND BEANS FREE

All spices are put up in quarter lb. packages. The very best grades on the market. We can't say too much about our spices. .... 10c—1 TICKET

Flavoring Extracts, Monogram brand, put up especially for us, first quality, vanilla, lemon, rose, pineapple, strawberry, banana in 2-oz. bottle, full measure ..... 20c—2 TICKETS

Monogram Cocoa, the best quality cocoa, compares favorably with anything on the market, in 1/4-lb. can ..... 25c—2 TICKETS

Dried Beans, put up in tomato sauce, made by the latest process, excellent flavor. One can will convince you that there are no better beans on the market. Regular size can ..... 15c—1 TICKET

Milkmaid Baking Powder, in 20-oz. can, conforms to pure food laws ..... 25c—4 TICKETS  
Oatmeal in bulk, received fresh every week, 5 lbs. for ..... 25c—2 TICKETS  
Best quality of Rice, 3 lbs. .... 25c—2 TICKETS  
Wolverine White Laundry Soap. Many of our patrons use it regularly. 6 bars for ..... 25c—2 TICKETS  
Gibson Soap Polish, similar to Sapollo, except that it comes in powder form. As superior to Sapollo as Sapollo is to a common brick. .... 10c—1 TICKET  
Arm & Hammer Brand Soda ..... 8c—1 TICKET  
Good quality Corn Starch ..... 8c—1 TICKET  
All Coffee at ..... 15c, 18c or 20c lb. .... 1 TICKET  
Golden Blend Coffee at 25c ..... 2 TICKETS  
30c and 35c Coffee ..... 2 TICKETS  
All 40c Teas ..... 2 TICKETS  
All 50c, 60c and 80c Teas ..... 4 TICKETS

## JANESVILLE SPICE CO.

On the Bridge  
We deliver.

R. J. HALTEMAN  
We deliver.

Both Phones  
We deliver.







**Really Painless**

Just now another. A lady leaving my office with smiling face saying:

"Good bye, Dr. Richards. You never hurt me one bit."

I had extracted 7 teeth for her in about as many seconds.

I am also doing lots of gold and porcelain Bridge work these days.

My price of \$5 a tooth is satisfactory.

Especially to people who heretofore have been paying \$10 a tooth elsewhere.

All work guaranteed.

**DR. F. T. RICHARDS**  
GRADUATE DENTIST.  
Office over Hall & Bayles jewelry store  
Janesville, Wis.



**CLEANERS AND DYERS.**  
All kinds of clothing dry cleaned and pressed. We put an entirely new appearance on suits, giving each garment a freshness that suggests the original appearance when brand new. We are prompt and careful with our work and guarantee to all patrons perfect satisfaction as well as contentment with the low prices charged.

**G. F. BROCKHAUS**  
OPPOSITE MYERS HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1855

**First National Bank**

**DIRECTORS**  
L. B. Carle Thos. O. Howe,  
S. C. Cobb A. P. Lovejoy,  
G. H. Humrill V. P. Richardson,  
J. G. Rexford.

Do you want a safe investment for your money?

The Savings Department of a strong bank offers many advantages.

Any amount from \$1 up will be received and can be added to at any time. Such sums as remain six months draw three per cent interest and interest is compounded in January and July.

To parties having money to deposit for a few months we offer certificates drawing interest and payable on demand.

Our own capital and business experience are here to protect our depositors.

**RINK**

Beginning next week skating Monday and Friday evenings only. No afternoons.

**LOWNEYS CHOCOLATES**

We have just received a new shipment of Lowney's assorted flavor chocolates and bonbons, put up in pound and half pound boxes.

Everybody knows the quality of Lowney's candies. Call while they are fresh.

**PAPPAS' CANDY PALACE**  
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.  
19 E. Milw. St. Both phones.



What bird?

Wise Men.

Once upon a time a man climbed a tree for aid of a mad bull, a hurricane came 'long an' blew him out de tree down; den he crawled inter a hole in de ground, ter hide from de hurricane; an' please God, here come a yearthquake an' swallowed 'im—shoots an' all. I tell you, folks, it's a wise man what know how ter dodge trouble!—F. L. B., in Atlanta Constitution.

**WEATHER FORECAST OF REV. IRL HICKS**

Long-Range Forecaster Tells What to Expect This Month as Weather.

Reverend Irl Hicks has made the following forecast for the weather during the present month:

A continued spell of unsettled weather will most probably come over from the close of February, but about the 14th to the 16th storm conditions with decided areas of rain, sleet and snow will spread progressively from west to east across the country. Look for high barometer and cold wave close on the heels of this storm and don't be surprised if a blizzard sweeps the north and west. There will be quickened and erratic activity in many parts of the earth at this time later in March.

A regular storm period extends from the 8th to 13th and storms of marked force will be natural in most parts of the country. Blizzards and high gales from the northwest will wind up this period.

A reactionary storm period central on 15th to 17th will be of very decided character that sets a winter pace which will characterize the weather generally far into April.

The big storm of the month, at the regular period, 19th to 23d, with thunder, high winds and possibly tornadoes to the southward. There will be a constant tendency to storms all through this part of March.

**MONDAY FINAL DAY FOR FILING PAPERS**

Only One Aspirant for a Place on the Democratic Ticket Has Thus Far Filed His Declaration.

Nominating papers were filed today for M. P. Richardson, who seeks the republican nomination for supervisor from the Second ward and Samuel M. Smith, who seeks to run on the republican ticket for school commissioner from the Third ward. Monday next is the last day on which entries into the lists can be received. Thus far the republican city ticket has no avowed candidates for school commissioner at large, justice of the peace, and sealer of weights and measures. The only candidate for a place on the democratic city ticket, who has filed his papers and declaration of intention to run, is Frank L. Smith, who seeks to be city clerk. The republicans have brought forth no candidates for any offices in the Fourth or Fifth wards and the democrats are without standard-bearers in the First and Third wards and likewise have no candidate for supervisor in the Second ward. Besides the alderman and supervisors, school commissioners are to be elected in the 1st, 3rd, and 5th wards this year.

**GUS. SCHUMACHER BURIED AT NINE**

Funeral Services Were From St. Patrick's Church This Morning—Eagles in Attendance.

At nine o'clock this morning at St. Patrick's church, the funeral services of Gustav Schumacher were held. Father E. E. Kelly being the officiating minister. The funeral was a large one, being attended by many of the friends, and by sixty-two of the Eagles in a body. The coffin was profusely decorated with handsome floral pieces. The remains were laid to rest in Mt. Olivet cemetery, the Eagles accompanying the procession as far as Mineral Point avenue. The brothers of the deceased, Emil L. Herman, Fred, Charles, Ferdinand, and Walter Schumacher, acted as pallbearers.

**WAUKESHA BURGLAR HEADED THIS WAY?**

Local Police Department Advised to Keep Lookout for Man Who Got Away With \$20 in Cash.

Chief of Police Appleby was this morning advised by the police authorities at Waukesha to keep a sharp lookout for an alleged burglar named F. Lynott, formerly of Sheboygan, who broke into several places Tuesday evening and got away with over \$20 in cash. He was seen going towards the St. Paul depot at Burlington at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and it was thought that he might have come here. Lynott is described as being six feet tall, slimly built, with a habitual slight stooping posture; smooth-shaven with a sickly yellow cast of complexion; wearing a black stiff hat and a gray overcoat of pepper and salt material and a black tie; claiming to be a painter by trade and frequenting the saloons and billiard rooms, his favorite pastime being dice throwing.

**CARD OF THANKS.**

We desire to express our thanks to the Alumnus and kind friends who assisted us during the sickness and after the death of our husband and father, also for the beautiful floral tributes.

MRS. R. D. STEWART and FAMILY.

**CARD OF THANKS.**

We wish to thank the Brotherhood of Eagles and Railroad Trainmen for the sympathy expressed during our recent bereavement, also for the floral tributes.

SCHUMACHER BROTHERS.

**BEAUTIFUL EXHIBIT.**

Geo. W. Dreeson just returned from the granite districts near Wausau, Wis., where he closed negotiations for the purchase of considerable granite. One of the best mechanics in the country has been added to Mr. Dreeson's staff to do the lettering of monuments and markers, excellent examples of which may be seen on the floor of the exhibit room.

An extensive line of monuments in imported granite, Barro granite and Wisconsin granite, some very beautiful designs are now exhibited and Mr. Dreeson suggests that now is an excellent time to see the actual work as it is turned out by him.

The Janesville Art League will have a Japanese afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. H. Pember, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Geo. D. Simpson and Charles S. Putnam returned last evening from a trip to New York City.

Mrs. J. W. Nash, formerly of this city, is seriously ill at her home in Chicago.

Mrs. W. H. Dougherty and daughter are home from a visit in Rockford.

C. V. Hubbard has returned from Chicago, where his daughter, Esther, recently underwent a successful operation.

Raymond, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. George Harley, underwent a serious operation at his home in Elkhardt, Ind., yesterday. Mrs. Harley was formerly Miss Kathryn Powers of this city.

Rev. H. B. Hazen, formerly of Austin, Minn., and abiding on his way to Contralia, and abiding his new duty as Baptist pastor there, and his wife and children have arrived here for a visit with the former's brother, Rev. J. C. Hazen.

Mrs. David Noble of Deloit is the guest of local relatives.

Mrs. Kendall of Chicago is visiting at the home of E. P. Carpenter.

G. D. Price of Milwaukee transacted business here yesterday.

12. O'Donnell was a Milwaukee visitor yesterday.

Dr. Edith Bartlett is a Chicago visitor today.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bullock of Salt Lake City, Utah, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bullock, on South Main street.

Geo. McKee left this morning for Hot Springs, Ark.

William E. Bates of Madison was in Janesville on business today.

B. C. Brorling was here from Waterville, Wis., last evening.

John Gordon of Juda is transacting business here.

T. V. Burlingham of Burlington was in the city last night.

E. G. Jones of Milton Junction was in the city today.

Mrs. C. P. Mahbott of Edgerton is a Janesville visitor.

Mrs. E. H. Dudley is critically ill at her home on South Main street. She is suffering with pleurisy and complications.

C. W. Carpenter of Broadhead transacted business here today.

H. V. Brown was here from Madison last evening.

H. J. Crow was here from Burlington last night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Voorhis of Burlington visited in the city last evening.

J. A. Norris and A. L. Fisher of Madison were in the city last night.

**EXAMINATION OF CROWN ADJOURNED**

Will Be Concluded in Municipal Court Tomorrow Morning. Civil Action on Trial This Afternoon.

When the time set for the continuance of the examination of Cornelius J. Cronin on the charge of participating with William Byrne in the theft of hides from Christopher Wright's store on South River street, arrived this afternoon the court was engaged with the trial of a Green county civil action brought by Emmett Tann against Walter Worley and involving the Worley hotel property. Adjournment was therefore taken until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

**CURRENT ITEMS.**

First and Only Offense: Otto Hoffman, a Pt. Atkinson fisherman who was picked up at the North-Western depot last night, pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness in municipal court this morning. He declared that it was his first and only offense of the kind. The assessment of \$3.10 was paid.

May Play Next Wednesday: Physical Director F. E. Hirsch of the Y. M. C. A. has received word from the authorities at Deloit college saying that he may have the use of the college gymnasium for the basketball game with the Janesville association team next Wednesday evening. Mr. Hirsch has written to that date. The A. A. U. official from Chicago will probably be secured to referee the game.

Special Services: If you've attended the special services being held in the United Brethren church? The meetings are proving very successful; fine congregations are in attendance each night. The theme for this week is "The Crisis of the Christ." Illustrated by fine stereoscopic pictures. Services begin at 7:30 each night this week. Will be glad to see you.

Surprised Mrs. Scheibel: Fourteen ladies of the Holmt lodge of the Fraternal Order of the Holy Grail, accompanied Mrs. R. G. Scheibel at the sheriff's headquarters yesterday afternoon and were given a royal welcome. Several hours were devoted to the playing of chess and a tempting supper was served. The visitors took their departure on the 10 p. m. interurban car.

**HANOVER.**

Hanover, March 3.—Mrs. Dunn attended the old folks' concert at Footville Tuesday night.

Mrs. E. G. Brown, Mrs. Wm. Ehringer, Mrs. Allen Long and Mrs. H. C. Duttmer attended the Household club at Afton Thursday.

Mrs. and Mr. E. G. Hanover and daughter, Ester, and August Sornow attended the wedding of Herman John and Hattie Gunkel of Center Thursday.

Mrs. Dwinell, who has been visiting her mother here, returned to her home in Minnesota Friday.

Mrs. Alpha Walters spent Friday in Janesville.

Mr. Stilleke has moved down on Mr. Osgood's farm and Ora Millard is moving on the M. Ehringer farm.

Mrs. Ostrander and Helen Walters were Janesville shoppers Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Vogel and son, Carl, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Janesville.

The Modern Woodmen held their regular meeting Saturday night. After the meeting they played cards and had a social hour.

Rheastin Schrader, Anna Dornier and Louise Miller of Janesville spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Nell Ohlweiter was a Sunday visitor at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Teubert of the town of Rock and Mrs. Tillie Lentz of Footville were Sunday visitors at Mrs. Hartwick's.

Miss Pearl Wells of Footville was a Sunday caller at Mr. and Mrs. Paulhurst's.

Tom Stewart of Green Bay spent Monday with Mrs. Ellen Holmes.

**DIED THIS MORNING AT DAUGHTER'S HOME**

Mrs. James Lake Passed Away at Home of Mrs. C. E. Hertzberg at Ten O'clock.

This morning at half past ten o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Hertzberg, 102 Center avenue, Mrs. James Lake passed quietly away, death resulting from dropsy and heart disease. Mrs. Lake, who came to Janesville in 1901, with her husband, was one of the pioneer settlers in Reedburg, Wis. She was born in Green county, near Catskill, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Reedburg. She and her husband, who died fifteen years ago, were both well known and highly respected in the town and her loss brings sorrow to a great many friends living in that place. She also leaves a host of friends in this city. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lake, three of whom are now living: Charles (deceased); Geo. M. Lake, and Frank Lake, of Reedburg; and Mrs. Carrie Hertzberg of this city. The remains will be taken to Reedburg Saturday noon for interment beside the body of her husband in the Reedburg cemetery.

**MOTHERS' MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY EVENING**

The mothers' meeting of the W. C. T. U. met with G. H. Webster, 331 Terrace street, Wednesday at 3 p. m. and there was a goodly number in attendance. Mrs. W. Z. Winkler furnished the musical part of the program, which was enjoyed by all. The subject of the meeting was "The Influence of the Home on the Child," and was in charge of Mrs. Haffory. Several very good articles were read and discussed. The meeting organized into a "mothers' rescue band." A committee was appointed to secure a national speaker in behalf of this work.

**FRESH FISH TODAY**

Salmon Steak, Halibut Steak, Trout, Pike, Dressed Perch and Smelts, Salt Mackerel, Whitefish, Salmon and Holland Herring, Smoked Halibut, Herring and Bloaters, Fancy Codfish in chunk 16c lb., Sardines in oil and mustard. All the leading brands of Salmon. Strictly fresh Eggs 25c doz. Fancy Teas, Coffees and Home Baking a specialty. THE EAST-SIDE SANITARY GROCER. C. N. VANKIRK

**Fresh Fish For Friday**

FRESH TROUT. FRESH PIKE. FRESH PERCH. 3 Smoked Bloaters 10c. Dressed Herring 18c lb. Smoked Halibut, 22c lb. Dried Herring, 20c box. 3 Spiced Herring 10c. All kinds of finest of Salt Fish. Don't overlook these fancy Coast Seal Oysters, solid meats, at

**Taylor Bros.**  
415-417 W. Milwaukee St.  
Phones 398-3981

**WE KNOW**

that our feeds have got to produce results so we give you a feed or combination of feeds for your particular need. A dairy cow will not produce the largest amount of milk if you feed her fattening food. If you want milk feed with that end in view. Give her a feed rich in protein.

**Badger Dairy Food**

contains 18 to 20 per cent protein, made of malt sprouts, brewer's grains, cotton seed meal and molasses. Thoroughly mixed and kiln dried. Will not mold and is nice to handle. \$1.35 per 100 lbs.

If it's feed for stock and poultry, we sell it.

**F. H. GREEN & SON**  
FEEDS AND SEEDS.  
115 N. Main.

**BRIEF LOCAL NEWS.**

Solvey—burn it as you do hard coal. Don't forget about the Commercial club dance Saturday night, March 6th.

**Elsie Cheese**

We succeeded in getting another lot. Send in your orders. 20c lb.

**Swiss Cheese**

A very rich mild cheese at 25c lb. Strong old N. Y. Cheese 20c lb. Canada Cream Cheese, 10c roll. Roquefort Cheese, 50c lb.

**Grape Fruit**

These extra large Florida Russet Grapefruit are exceptionally heavy, juicy and fine flavored. A bargain at 3 for 25c. Small fruit at 4 and 6 for 25c.

**Fresh Fish**

Dressed Bullheads. Whitefish. Trout. Pike. Skinned Perch 10c lb.

**Sunburst Flour Plantation Coffee**

Rose Leaf Jap. Tea DEDRICK BROS.

**NASH**

Fresh caught, not frozen, Fish. Fresh Caught Trout. Lake Superior Trout. Smoked Iceland Halibut 20c lb. Smoked Trout 15c lb. Fancy Large Fat Mackerel 18c lb. Thick Red Salt Salmon 12c lb. Fancy Salt Holland Herring 7c lb. Old Fashioned Salt Codfish. Gorton Mustard Sardines 10c. 2 cans Dinner Bell Salmon 25c. Dinner Bell Fancy Red Salmon 15c. 3 Smoked Norwegian Sardines 25c. Solid Meat Salted Oysters. 4 cans Janesville Corn 25c. 3 cans Early June Peas 25c. 3 cans Fancy Tomatoes 25c. 3 cans Fancy Pumpkin 25c. Jersey Butterine 18c lb. Holstein Butterine 20c lb. Home Grown Broad, Rolls, Cookies, Doughnuts, Cakes, Celery. Lettuce. Canadian Rutabagas 2c lb. 2 lbs. 20 Mule Team Borax 25c. Shaker Salt, the pure salt, 10c. Fresh Holland Rusks 10c. 3 Toasted Corn Flakes 25c. Fancy Dried Peas 10c lb. Sun Kist Oranges 25c, 30c, 35c dozen. 3 lbs. 20c Coffee 50c. Self Rising Buckwheat 10c. Russell's Best Patent Flour \$1.35. Corner Stone Flour \$1.50. Gold Medal Flour \$1.50. Fancy Layer Eggs 15c lb. Fresh Marshmallow Candy 20c lb. Best 50c Tea on earth. Best 40c Tea on earth. Best 25c Coffee on earth. Manor House Coffee 38c lb. Van Camp's Milk 5c and 10c. 3 Borden's Eagle Milk 50c. Strictly Fresh Eggs 25c doz. 2 Barton's Imported Macaroni 25c. Shurtell's Butter. Fancy Shelled Walnuts 35c lb. 25 oz. K. O. Baking Powder 25c. 3 pkgs. Richellou Raisins 25c. 4 pkgs. Seeded Raisins 25c. 4 lbs. Bulk Raisins 25c. 3 lbs. Fancy Muir Peaches 25c. 3 lbs. Santa Clara Prunes 25c. Good Prunes 5c lb. 10 lbs. Balanced Ration Hen Food 25c.

**GROCERIES AND MEAT.****NASH**

Both phones 128.

A GOOD STORE FOR RENT. For the first time in 25 years there is no grocery store in the white block on River street. A good trade is waiting there now for somebody. See Frank Douglass, the hardware man, or P. Norcross.

**TO THE VOTERS OF JANESVILLE.**

I desire to announce my candidacy for City Clerk on the Republican ticket at the primaries to be held March 23rd.

FRANK M. KENNEDY.

**TO THE VOTERS OF JANESVILLE.**

I desire to announce my candidacy for Mayor on the Republican ticket at the primaries to be held March 23.

VICTOR P. RICHARDSON.

Farmers and merchants having money which they must use at a certain fixed future dates will do well to invest in this bank's certificates on deposit which will return a low rate of interest during the interval. Call and see about it.

**ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits \$180,000.

**The Tea Shop**

Jackman Block the place to eat, everything strictly home made. Special luncheons served each day. Open from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and Saturday until 7:00. Besides luncheons we serve tea, coffee, hot chocolate, tomato bouillon, dainty sandwiches and ice cream sundae. Give us your patronage.

**TWO MORE FISH DAYS THIS WEEK WE HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF FRESH FISH ORDER EARLY**

Fresh Halibut Steak, lb. 12½c  
Fresh Salmon Steak, lb. 12½c  
Fresh Trout, lb. 12½c  
Fresh Pike, lb. 12½c  
Fresh Perch, ready for pan 10c  
Fresh Silver Herring, 8c  
Smoked Whitefish 12½c  
Pickled Herring, 3 for 10c  
Salt Whitefish in pail, gal. \$1.15  
Salt Trout, Salmon, Whitefish and Mackerel.  
Kipped Herring, large can 20c  
Extra fancy Holland Herring lb. 8c, keg 70c.  
Bonelra Herring, lb. 15c  
Smoked Halibut, lb. 20c  
Domestic and Imported Oil Sardines, 5c, 10c and 15c  
All varieties Salmon, can 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c.  
Sealskip Oysters, qt. 45c  
Fancy Jumbo Celery, stalk 7c and 8c  
Fancy Navel Oranges, dozen 25c and 30c  
Baldwin Apples, pk. 55c  
Dried Apples, Peaches and Pears 10c  
Dried Apricots 12½c  
Dried Raspberries, lb. 30c  
Sweet Potatoes 5c lb., 6 for 25c.  
Helm's Sauerkraut, qt. 10c  
Fould's Noodles, Macaroni, and Vermicelli 5c  
Cocoanuts, each 5c  
Johnston's Apple Cider, gal. 30c  
Heinz Pure Apple Cider Vinegar, gal. 15c  
Large Dill Pickles, doz. 15c  
Sour Pickles, gal. 25c  
Wilson's home made Bread, large loaf 5c

**E. R. WINSLOW**  
24 North Main St.

**A Little Planning**

in regard to your meals will lessen the amount of gas necessary to cook them. For instance: If you are going to have a broiled steak, chop, or fish, then have a dinner that you can prepare in your oven.

When in our office ask for our booklet on "Common-sense Cooking With the Gas Range."

**NEW GAS LIGHT CO.**

Our representative will call. Either phone 113.

**TO THE VOTERS OF JANESVILLE**

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Mayor of this city on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held March 23, 1909. W. F. CARLE.

**TO THE VOTERS OF 1ST WARD**

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor from the First Ward on Republican ticket at the primary election to be held March 23, 1909. J. F. SPOON.

**NOTICE TO VOTERS.**

I desire to announce that I will be a candidate for nomination as Alderman of the Second ward on the democratic ticket at the primary election to be held March 23, 1909. EDWARD H. CONNELL.

**To the Voters of Janesville.**

I desire to announce my candidacy for City Clerk on the Republican ticket at the primaries to be held March 23. LOUIS SIKAVLIEM.

**TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND WARD.**

I desire to announce my candidacy for Alderman of the Second ward on the Republican ticket at the Primaries to be held March 23. JAS. W. SCOTT.

**FAIR STORE****SHOE SALE Second Floor**

Our new spring stock is arriving daily. Try a pair of our shoes and see what good service they will give you. Boys' Kangaroo Calf Shoes, Blucher cut, heavy soles with nail quilted bottom, all sizes from 8½ to 5½, at \$1.50 a pair. Boys' Box Calf Dress Shoes, Blucher cut, good weight soles, sizes 8½ to 13½, at \$1.50. Sizes 1 to 5½ at \$1.75. Men's Flow Shoes with leather gusset on elastic side or lace, at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Men's Work Shoes of Kangaroo calf with leather gusset, large eyelets and heavy soles, a good wear, at \$2.00 a pair. Men's Tan Work Shoes, is a grain leather unlined Blucher, large eyelets, outside sole leather counter, extra heavy soles, at \$2.00 a pair. Men's high cut tan Work Shoes, with large eyelets, lip too, heavy soles, a bargain at \$3.50 a pair. Men's Dress Shoes, in gun metal, box calf and patent calf. Others will ask you \$3.50 a pair, at \$2.48. Ladies' Dress Shoes, in patent leather, gun metal, and tan kid skin, in button and Blucher style, new shapes, at \$2.48 a pair. Women's Work Shoes, in vic kid or calf skin, with medium heavy soles, at \$1.50 a pair. Women's Comfort Oxfords, with elastic sides, excellent for house wear, at \$1.25 a pair. Men's Heavy Rolled Edge Rubbers, at 75c a pair. Boys' Heavy Rubbers, 11 to 2 at 50c, 2½ to 5½ at 60c a pair. Women's Storm Rubbers at 50c a pair. Women's Low Rubbers at 45c a pair.

**SMOKED WHITEFISH 12½c LB.**

SMOKED HALIBUT 18c LB.

2 CANS RED SALMON 25c

KEG HOLLAND HERRING 65c

PAIL WHITEFISH 65c

PAIL SALT MACKEREL \$1.15

BRICK CODFISH 12c BRICK.

WHOLE CODFISH 14c LB.

OIL SARDINES 5c CAN.

MUSTARD SARDINES 8c CAN.

**E. R. WINSLOW**  
24 North Main St.

# TODAY'S CHICAGO MARKETS.

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)  
Chicago, March 4.

**Cattle** receipts, 5,000.  
Market, steady.  
Heavy, 4.00@4.25.  
Tuxia steers, 4.40@5.50.  
Western steers, 4.10@5.00.  
Stockers and feeders, 3.40@5.50.  
Cows and heifers, 2.00@5.75.  
Calves, 6.00@8.75.

**Hogs**  
Hog receipts, 28,000.  
Market, steady, 56 lower.  
Light, 6.30@6.65.  
Mixed, 6.30@6.75.  
Heavy, 6.40@6.75.  
Rough, 6.40@6.50.  
Good to choice heavy, 6.50@6.75.  
Pigs, 6.35@6.50.  
Bulk of sales, 4.50@6.70.

**Sheep**  
Sheep receipts, 12,000.  
Market, steady.  
Native, 3.50@5.80.  
Western, 3.00@5.85.  
Yearling, 6.10@7.20.  
Lambs, 6.75@7.85.  
Western lambs, 6.75@8.00.

**Wheat**  
May—Opening, 1.18% @ 1.19% high, 1.19% low, 1.17% closing, 1.18% @ 1.19%.  
July—Opening, 1.05% @ 1.06% high, 1.06% low, 1.04% closing, 1.05% @ 1.06%.  
December—Opening, .99% @ 1.00% high, .99% low, .98% closing, .98% asked.

**Rye**  
Closing—80.  
May—82@85.  
Barley  
Closing—60@70.  
May—65%.  
July—67% @ 68%.  
Sept.—67%.  
Dec.—65%.

**Oats**  
May—50@55.  
July—50%.  
Sept.—11%.

**Poultry**  
Turkeys—17.  
Springers—15%.  
Chickens—14%.

**Butter**  
Creamery—22@23.  
Dairy—20@25.

**Eggs**  
Large—18@19%.

**Live Stock.**  
Chicago, Mar. 3.

**CATTLE**—Good to prime steers, \$4.25@4.50; medium to good steers, \$3.50@4.25; common to fair steers, \$2.50@3.50; native yearlings, \$2.50@3.50; plain to fancy cows, \$2.00@3.00; common to choice stockers, \$2.00@3.00; common to choice feeders, \$1.50@2.50; good cutting steers, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice heavy packing, \$3.50@4.50; bulls, good to choice, \$2.50@3.50;ologna bulls, \$2.50@3.50; calves, \$2.00@3.50.

**HOGS**—Good to prime heavy, \$4.00@4.50; good to choice medium-weight butchers, \$3.50@4.00; choice light, \$3.50@4.00; medium weight, mixed, \$3.50@4.00; good to choice heavy packing, \$4.00@4.50; pigs, \$1.50@2.50.

# JANESVILLE MARKETS.

Janesville, Wis., March 3.

**Feed.**  
Ear Corn—\$1.00@1.10.  
Corn Meal—\$1.40@1.50 per 100 lbs.  
Feed Corn and Oats—\$2.00 ton.  
Rough Corn—\$1.70 @ 1.80.  
Oat Meal—\$1.70 @ 1.80.  
Hay—\$20@22 per ton.  
Oats, Hay, Straw.  
Oats—50@55.  
Hay—\$8@12 per ton.  
Straw—\$5@6.50 per ton.

**Rye and Barley.**  
Rye—75c for 60 lbs.  
Barley—55c per bu.

**Butter and Eggs.**  
Creamery Butter—29%  
Dairy Butter—26@27c.  
Eggs, packed—18c@20c.  
Eggs, fresh—20c@22c.

**Elgin Butter.**  
Elgin, Ill., March 1.—Butter—Firm; 20c. Sales for the week, 435,800 lbs.

**Vegetables.**  
Potatoes—80@85c bu.  
Rutabagas—55c@60c bu.  
Onions—60@70c bu.  
Squash—\$1.25 @ 1.50 doz.  
Carrots—60c@80c bu.  
Turnips—60c@80c.  
Apples—\$8.00@10.00 per barrel.

**Poultry Market.**  
Live fowls are quoted at the local markets as follows:  
Chickens—10c.  
Springers—10c.  
Ducks—10c.  
Turkeys—15c.  
Geese—\$7@10 per dozen.

**Hogs.**  
Hogs, different grades, 5% @ 6c live.  
Pigs—40@45c live.

**Steers and Cows.**  
Steers and Cows, 4.00@5.00.

# BROADHEAD.

Broadhead, March 4.—Mr. G. Condon was treated to a genuine surprise party on Tuesday evening when thirty friends came to spend the evening with him. The time was spent in dancing, the music for the occasion being furnished by Messrs. Ben Engen and Ben Thomsen. It was a merry gathering.

G. E. Doolittle and Dr. E. W. Fairman were visitors in Orfordville Wednesday.

Miss Gena Gilbertson was a passenger to Deloit yesterday.

Mrs. S. H. Everson and Mrs. Saver Wernson went to Janesville yesterday to see Mr. Everson, who is in Mercy hospital there.

Miss Elva Blackburn of Lancaster, Wis., and Mrs. George Blackburn of Freeport, Kans., were here last Saturday, the guests of their cousin, London Blackburn and family.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Montfort, on February 27, 1909, a baby girl.

Among others on the sick list this week are Mrs. D. L. Amorpol and Mrs. Chas. Newman.

Messrs. Clyde Young, Fred Ties, J. Broadst and F. Klaus spent Wednesday in Monroe.

Almon Stewart of Edgerton spent a part of Wednesday in Broadhead with his parents.

Miss Phoebe Cortelyou came home from Janesville yesterday noon. She is feeling quite well and is doing nicely.

Mrs. Jessie Arnold is here from Arton to remain a day or two with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Adams.

G. B. Lahr of Juda was here between trains Wednesday.

Wm. M. Plock of Janesville was a Broadhead visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Balfour of Orfordville were guests of Broadhead friends yesterday.

Mrs. Elsie Karney leaves tomorrow

for her home in Vivian, S. Dak., after an extended visit here.

Mrs. Anna Rosenburg has moved out onto her farm.

The Misses Elsie Klingebell, North Gutzen, Thelma Stohman and Lena Kutzschold of Monroe were guests of Miss Ina Robey on Wednesday.

H. L. Rolfe was called to Oakbrook by the serious illness of his brother, H. M. Rolfe.

Stuart Beebe, of Winnebago City, Minn., spent Wednesday here, the guest of relatives.

The K. K. K. held a meeting with Mrs. David Gombar yesterday afternoon.

**Should Have Looked for Elephant.**  
A sailor enters a livery stable to hire a horse for the day to take some friends into the country. The proprietor has one brought out for inspection, and begins: "There's a beauty for you! Small head, clean legs, short back—" "Short back be blowed! We want one with a long back. It's to carry mine."

**Art Similes.**  
Poetry is the flower of literature, prose the corn, potatoes and meat. Satire is the aquaforte, wit the spice and pepper. Love letters are the honey and sugar, and letters containing remittances apple dumplings.

Save money—read advertisements.

**ROSE LEAF TEA, 50c LB.**

Is a mild tea, soothing, not astringent or bitter and does not turn red in the cup.  
Order 10c worth. It's enough to convince you of its superior merits.

**DEDRICK BROS.**

# MUSIC SALE 5c Per Copy

**Our Great Annual Clearing Sale!**  
**WE HAVE OVER 2000 COPIES TO CLOSE OUT.**

Beginning Saturday morning, March 6 and continuing every morning until stock is sold, we will place on sale this special lot of Popular Music at this unheard of price.  
**PLEASE NOTE!** This sale is during mornings only. Hours 8 o'clock till noon. None sold in afternoon.  
**NOT LESS THAN TWO COPIES SOLD AT THIS PRICE.**  
If ordered sent by mail add 2c per copy for postage.

**Hinterschied's 10c Store, Janesville**

**Swiss Watches**

We are showing a fine line of Swiss Watches. In all the latest models, for ladies and gentlemen. These watches are made to our special order and designs by the most expert watchmakers in the world. Step in and let us demonstrate to you the superior quality and general excellence of these watches. We guarantee every watch that leaves our store.

**Olin & Olson Jewelers**

**You Should See the New Spring Suits at Pond and Bailey's**

Scores of women who do not expect to buy are coming to see the new suits to learn of the new style features and they are just as welcome as if every visit meant a purchase.

If you haven't seen them, we'd be very glad to have you come while the assortment is complete, for even now they are going out rapidly.

There has been a constantly increasing demand from careful dressers for a stylish street suit, combining serviceability with style and character. With a careful eye to pleasing this earlier spring trade, we have gathered a distinctive selection of the newer models in shades of blues, tans, greys, etc. They include serges and striped worsteds in anomour and faded rose, electric blues, mallard and mint greens, silver taupe and smoke greys. Shepherd checks are popular.

**23-25 W. MILWAUKEE ST.**

# EARLY CLOTHING SELECTIONS

are best in two ways—choicest assortment and full season's wear.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits show that superiority which makes them always "shoulders above" the other makes. Light shades, olives, mixtures, blue serges—all will be worn this year. You can get your size and your suit here now ready for Sunday wear—\$20, \$22.50 and \$25.

Spring Overcoats in the newest, prettiest patterns; swell lengths, proper throughout—\$15, \$18 and \$20.

**STETSON HATS**—the really best color and shape-retaining hats made. Spring blocks ready—\$3.50 and \$5.

**LEWIS UNION UNDERWEAR**—Once worn never re-leased. Nothing so good in fit, material, workmanship. Spring weights ready—\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50.

The Home of Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. Stetson Hats, Lewis Underwear

**T. J. ZIEGLER CLOTHING CO.**

E. J. SMITH, Manager.

GOOD CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS, AND NOTHING ELSE.

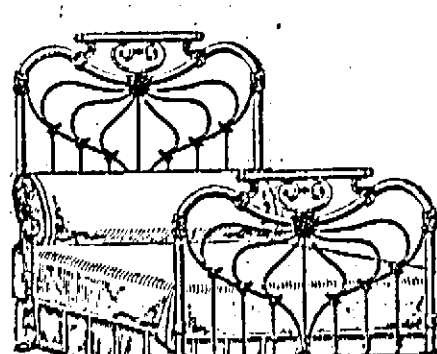
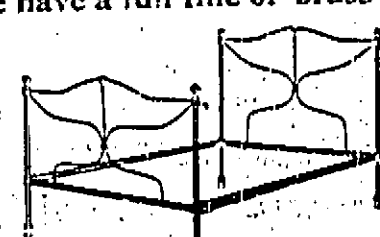
Money cheerfully refunded. All goods sold under the Ziegler guarantee.

# THE MONTH OF MARCH--THE MONTH OF FURNITURE BARGAINS

Is passing rapidly, and those who wish to get the big bargains this year must hurry.

## Have You Seen Those Iron Beds Like Cut at \$1.75 Each?

They are white, also green enameled, either 4-6 or 3-6 sizes. They are all well made, well finished and are a regular \$3.00 bed. We have a full line of brass and iron beds from that and up. We have some beautiful patterns with Vernis Martin finish.

## HAVE YOU SELECTED ONE OF THOSE "ROYAL PUSH BUTTON" MORRIS CHAIRS YET?

They must all be sold at once regardless of price. We start the price at \$8.00 and it certainly is a bargain. It is a large, solid quarter sawed oak frame, excellent polish and workmanship unsurpassed. If you get one you will have a chair of comfort as long as you live.

Do not overlook our upholstering department, the best in southern Wisconsin. All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our polish for dusting furniture, also renewing its luster, is the best to be had, and 25c gets a bottle. Call and see our goods. Watch our ads.



THE "ROYAL" PUSH BUTTON MORRIS CHAIR

**W. H. ASHCRAFT**  
Furniture and Undertaking - 104 West Milwaukee St.

# BORT, BAILEY & CO. RUGS

**WE** announce the completeness of our new lines for Spring. We open the Spring season with an excellent showing of Rugs from the noted mills of the Bigelow Carpet Co., and S. Sanford & Sons, acknowledged to be the best in the country, both in point of quality as well as designs and colorings.

**Bigelow Bagdad Royal Wilton Rugs**

Made by a patent process and of the finest quality of worsted wilton. The fine color effects produced in these rugs will harmonize with the prevailing scheme in decorations. We feature them in 6x9, 8-3x10-6, 9x12 and 10-6x12.

**Sanford's Beauvais Axminster Rugs**

This is one of the finest Axminsters and is known as the "American Oriental," so called on account of its similarity in texture, design and colorings to the oriental handwork. We carry this rug in stock in sizes from single door mats 18 in.x30 in. to 11-3x15 feet.

You will also find represented in our stock an extensive range of sizes and designs in Body Brussels Rugs, Velvet Rugs and Tapestry Brussels Rugs. Splendid values in 9x12 at \$13.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00.

For porch and cottage use we feature Walte Grass Rugs in 9x12, 6-3x10-6, 6x9 and 4-6x7 feet, also 36x72 and 27x54 in.

We solicit an inspection by you of our Rug department. We purchase in very large quantities and hence enjoy price advantages of great importance. These we share with you.

**Sanford's Beauvais Axminster Rugs On Display in Our Large Show Window.**



## POLICIES OF NEW ADMINISTRATION GIVEN IN OUTLINE

FULL TEXT OF INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF PRES. IDENT TAFT

PAYS PREDECESSOR TRIBUTE

WILL MAINTAIN AND ENFORCE ROOSEVELT REFORMS.

New Chief Executive Gives Evidence of Strangeness in His Recommendations for Needed Legislation—Has Decided to Call Extra Session March 15 to Consider Tariff Revision—Graduated Inheritance Tax Approved—Strong Indorsement of Postal Savings Banks—Comment on Progress of the Negro Race—Federal Injunctions Upheld.

Washington, March 4.—President Taft's inaugural address, delivered after he had taken the oath of office, was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected, a much higher regard for existing law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective co-operation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to three things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order, and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the enacting of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Extra Session for March 15.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country,

whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy, toward

us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill, it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by congress, upon the call of the executive, is wholly within its discretion.

For Graduated Inheritance Tax.

In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditures. The scope of a modern government, in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railroads and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Necessary Expenditures.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditures if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the depending and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary. In the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe,

Calls for Strong Army and Navy.

Our fortifications are not in a state

of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia of course reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of more prudent, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of the League of Nations and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists, if we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons, the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries, because of race or religion.

Defect in Federal Jurisdiction.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government.

It puts our government in a position of weakness in a humiliating position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promises. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive, in the courts of the national govern-

ment.

Monetary and Banking Laws.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

Urges Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America are known to everyone who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor, and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the imports of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum features of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We

must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago,

with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Cites Progress of Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced, and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well, in time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change, the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored man must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northern men who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce his exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the 15th amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It will never be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

There is in the south a stronger feeling than over among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next 25 years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only land. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and willing to die for it. Encouraging the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are

charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement, and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

See Era of Better Feeling.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Impatience.

How weak we think others are to show impatience! It is so clear to us that impatience in others is a foolish waste of vital force, since it cannot possibly do any good, but we are impatient ourselves, and learn nothing from the folly of others.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take, in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

How weak we think others are to show impatience! It is so clear to us that impatience in others is a foolish waste of vital force, since it cannot possibly do any good, but we are impatient ourselves, and learn nothing from the folly of others.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it, or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchise by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

Labor Legislation.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election, and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of follow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employment of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees; and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railroads.

Federal Injunctions Upheld.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation. In precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take, in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

How weak we think others are to show impatience! It is so clear to us that impatience in others is a foolish waste of vital force, since it cannot possibly do any good, but we are impatient ourselves, and learn nothing from the folly of others.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the cause and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the more pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.



What color?

**We will not mince words here.**

**GALUMET**

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

**BAKING POWDER**

GALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

**GALUMET Baking Powder**

must give you satisfaction. It must prove that it is the equal in every way—and superior in some—to all other baking powders, or you must have your money back. You cannot get your standard of quality too high to suit us.

Insist on Galumet and don't let your grocer give you a substitute.

Received Highest Award, World's Pure Food Exposition Chicago, '07.

**Frank Douglas**

**Cash Hardware Store**

**Prompt Service Lowest Prices**

15-17 S. River St.

**\$25.00 IN GOLD For a Name**

Our new perfume wants a name. Perhaps you can suggest a good one. It will cost you nothing to come in and sample it and suggest a name. The perfume sells at 50c an oz.

**Smith's Pharmacy**

The Rexall Store.

**Your Lungs Are Delicate Organs**

and if you allow them to be weakened by coughs, colds, etc., serious results are liable to happen. Every home should have a bottle of

**Baker's Bronchine**

25c A BOTTLE.

on hand at all times. It gives instant relief.

Geo. H. Charlton, stock buyer, of this city, says:

"Bronchine is the best thing on earth for coughs, colds and bronchitis. I tell everyone about it. I have used it and know. There is nothing quite so good."

J. P. BAKER, Druggist.

123 W. Mill St. Janesville, Wis.

## To ENGLAND and the CONTINENT







\_\_\_\_\_



